Claims

1. A method of treating A-V graft failure in a subject in need of such treatment, said method comprising administering an effective amount of an agent that inhibits the production, release, or neo-intima generating effects of chymase to said subject, wherein said effective amount of said agent is an amount effective to treat said A-V graft failure.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein said A-V graft failure comprises intimal hyperplasia.

3. A method of treating intimal hyperplasia associated with an A-V graft, said method comprising administering an agent that inhibits the production, release or neo-intima generating effects of chymase.

4. A method according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein said agent is N-(3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl)anthranilic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. A method according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein said agent is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist.

6. A method according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein said agent is a chymase inhibitor.

7. A method according to claim 6, wherein said chymase inhibitor is 2-(5-formylamino-6-oxo-3-phenyl-1,6,-dihydropyrmidine-1-yl)-N-{2,3-dioxo-6-(2-pyridyloxy)-1-phenylmethyl}hexyl acetamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

8. A method according to any one of claims 1 – 7, wherein said subject is human.

9. A method according to any one of claims 1 – 8, wherein said treatment comprises inhibition of intimal hyperplasia.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein said intimal hyperplasia comprises the proliferation and migration of smooth muscle cells.

11. A method according to claim 9, wherein said intimal hyperplasia occurs at the venous end of said A-V graft.

12. A method according to any one of claims 8 – 11, wherein said chymase inhibitor is 2-(5-formylamino-6-oxo-3-phenyl-1,6,-dihydropyrmidine-1-yl)-N-{2,3-dioxo-6-(2-pyridyloxy)-1-phenylmethyl}hexyl acetamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.